THE MYSORE COURT-FEES REGULATION, 1900.

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REGULATION No. III OF 1900.

(PASSED ON THE 21ST DAY OF APRIL 1900)

The Mysore Court-Fees Regulation, 1900.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called the Mysore Court-fees Regulation, 1900.

Extent of Regulation.

It extends to the whole of Mysore.

Commencement of Regulation.

And it shall come into force on the first day of July 1900.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from the first day of July 1900 the enactments mentioned in the fourth schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

CHAPTER II.—FEES IN COURTS AND IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

Fees on documents filed, etc., in Courts or in public offices.

3. No document of any of the kinds specified as chargeable in the first or second schedule to this Regulation annexed shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of Justice, or shall be received or furnished by any public officer, unless in respect of such document there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of the said schedules as the proper fee for such document.

Computation of fees payable in certain suits:

4. The amount of fee payable under this Regulation in the suits next hereinafter mentioned shall be computed as follows:—

for money;

i. In suits for money including suits for damages or compensation, or arrears of maintenance, of annuities, or of other sums payable periodically)—according to the amount claimed:

for maintenance and annuities;

ii. In suits for maintenance and annuities or other sums payable periodically—according to the value of the subject-matter of the suit, and such value shall be deemed to be ten times the amount claimed to be payable for one year:

for other moveable property having a market-value;

iii. In suits for moveable property other than money, where the subject-matter has a market-value—according to such value at the date of presenting the plaint:

iv. In suits—

(*a*) for moveable property where the subject-matter has no market-value, as, for instance, in the case of documents relating to title, — for moveable property of no market-value;

(*b*) to enforce the right to share in any property on the ground that it is joint family property, — to enforce a right to share in joint family property;

(*c*) to obtain a declaratory decree or order, where consequential relief is prayed, — for a declaratory decree and consequential relief;

(*d*) to obtain an injunction, — for an injunction;

(*e*) for a right to some benefit (not herein otherwise provided for) to arise out of land, and — for easements

(*f*) for accounts— — for accounts;

according to the amount at which the relief sought is valued in the plaint or memorandum of appeal.

In all such suits the plaintiff shall state the amount at which he values the relief sought:

v. In suits for the possession of land, houses and gardens —according to the value of the subject-matter; and such value shall be deemed to be— — for possession of lands, houses and gardens.

A. where the subject-matter is land, and—

(*a*) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government,

or forms part of such an estate and is recorded in the Deputy Commissioner's register as separately assessed with such revenue,

and such revenue is permanently settled—

ten times the revenue so payable:

(*b*) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government, or forms part of such estate and is recorded as aforesaid;

and such revenue is settled, but not permanently—

five times the revenue so payable:

(*c*) where the land pays no such revenue, or has been partially exempted from such payment, or is charged with any fixed payment in lieu of such revenue,

and nett profits have arisen from the land during the year next before the date of presenting the plaint —

fifteen times such nett profits:

but where no such nett profits have arisen therefrom—the amount at which the Court shall estimate the land with reference to the value of similar land in the neighbourhood:

(*d*) where the land forms part of an estate paying revenue to Government, but is not a definite share of such estate and is not separately assessed as above mentioned—the market-value of the land:

Explanation.—The word "estate," as used in this paragraph, means any land subject to the payment of revenue, for which the proprietor or farmer or raiyat shall have executed a separate engagement to Government, or which, in the absence of such engagement shall have been separately assessed with revenue:

B. where the subject-matter is a house or garden—the market-value of the house or garden:

to enforce a right of pre-emption;

vi. In suits to enforce a right of pre-emption—according to the value (computed in accordance with paragraph v of this section) of the land, house or garden in respect of which the right is claimed:

for interest of assignee of land-revenue;

vii. In suits for the interest of an assignee of land-revenue—fifteen times his nett profits as such for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint:

to set aside an attachment;

viii. In suits to set aside an attachment of land or of an interest in land or revenue—according to the amount for which the land or interest was attached:

Provided that, where such amount exceeds the value of the land or interest, the amount of fee shall be computed as if the suit were for the possession of such land or interest.

to redeem;

ix. In suits against a mortgagee for the recovery of the property mortgaged,

to foreclose;

and in suits by a mortgagee to foreclose the mortgage,

or, where the mortgage is made by conditional sale, to have the sale declared absolute—

according to the principal money expressed to be secured by the instrument of mortgage:

for specific performance;

x. In suits for specific performance—

(*a*) of a contract of sale—according to the amount of the consideration:

(*b*) of a contract of mortgage—according to the amount agreed to be secured:

(*c*) of a contract of lease—according to the aggregate amount of the fine or premium (if any) and of the rent agreed to be paid during the first year of the term :

(*d*) of an award—according to the amount or value of the property in dispute :

xi. In the following suits between landlord and tenant :

between landlord and tenant.

(*a*) for the delivery by a tenant of the counterpart of a lease,

(*b*) to enhance the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy,

(*c*) for the delivery by a landlord of a lease,

(*d*) to contest a notice of ejectment,

(*e*) to recover the occupancy of land from which a tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord, and

(*f*) for abatement of rent—

according to the amount of the rent of the land to which the suit refers, payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint.

Fee on memorandum of appeal against order relating to compensation.

5. The amount of fee payable under this Regulation on a memorandum of appeal against an order relating to compensation under any Regulation for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes shall be computed according to the difference between the amount awarded and the amount claimed by the appellant.

Power to ascertain nett profits or market-value.

6. If the Court sees reason to think that the annual nett profits or the market-value of any such land, house or garden as is mentioned in section 4, paragraphs v and vi, have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court may, for the purpose of computing the fee payable in any suit therein mentioned, issue a commission to any proper person directing him to make such local or other investigation as may be necessary, and to report thereon to the Court.

Procedure where nett profits or market-value wrongly estimated.

7. i. If in the result of any such investigation the Court finds that the nett profits or market-value have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court, if the estimation has been excessive, may in its discretion refund the excess paid as such fee : but, if the estimation has been insufficient, the Court shall require the plaintiff to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the said market-value or nett profits been rightly estimated.

ii. In such case the suit shall be stayed until the additional fee is paid. If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed.

Procedure in suits for mesne profits on account when amount decreed exceeds amount claimed.

8. In suits for mesne profits or for immoveable property and mesne profits, or for an account, if the profits or amount decreed are or is in excess of the profits claimed or the amount at which the plaintiff valued the relief sought, the decree shall not be executed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits or amount so decreed shall have been paid to the proper officer.

Where the amount of mesne profits is left to be ascertained in the course of the execution of the decree, if the profits so ascertained exceed the profits claimed, the further execution of the decree shall be stayed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits so ascertained is paid. If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed.

Decision of questions as to valuation.

9. i. Every question relating to valuation for the purpose of determining the amount of any fee chargeable under this chapter on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be decided by the Court in which such plaint or memorandum, as the case may be, is filed, and such decision shall be final as between the parties to the suit.

ii. But whenever any such suit comes before a Court of appeal, reference or revision, if such Court considers that the said question has been wrongly decided, to the detriment of the revenue, it shall require the party by whom such fee has been paid to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the question been rightly decided, and the provisions of section 7, paragraph ii, shall apply.

Refund of fee paid on memorandum of appeal.

10. If an appeal or plaint, which has been rejected by the lower Court on any of the grounds mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure, is ordered to be received, or if a suit is remanded in appeal, on any of the grounds mentioned in section 562 of the same Code, for a second decision by the lower Court, the Appellate Court shall grant to the appellant a certificate, authorising him to receive back from the Deputy Commissioner the full amount of fee paid on the memorandum of appeal.

Provided that if, in the case of a remand in appeal, the order of remand shall not cover the whole of the subject-matter of the suit, the certificate so granted shall not authorise the appellant to receive back more than so much fee as would have been originally payable on the part or parts of such subject-matter in respect whereof the suit has been remanded.

Sections 11-15.

Refund of fee on application for review of judgment.

11. Where an application for a review of judgment is presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree, the Court, unless the delay was caused by the applicant's laches, may, in its discretion, grant him a certificate authorising him to receive back from the Deputy Commissioner so much of the fee paid on the application as exceeds the fee which would have been payable had it been presented before such day.

Refund where Court reverses or modifies its former decision on ground of mistake.

12. Where an application for a review of judgment is admitted, and where, on the rehearing, the Court reverses or modifies its former decision on the ground of mistake in law or fact, the applicant shall be entitled to a certificate from the Court authorizing him to receive back from the Deputy Commissioner so much of the fee paid on the application as exceeds the fee payable on any other application to such Court under the second schedule to this Regulation, No. 1, clause (*b*) or clause (*d*).

But nothing in the former part of this section shall entitle the applicant to such certificate where the reversal or modification is due, wholly or in part, to fresh evidence which might have been produced at the original hearing.

Additional fee where respondent takes objection to unappealed part of decree.

13. When any appeal is presented to a Civil Court, not against the whole of a decision, but only against so much thereof as relates to a portion of the subject-matter of the suit, and, on the hearing of such appeal the respondent takes, under section 561 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an objection to any part of the said decision other than the part appealed against, the Court shall not hear such objection until the respondent shall have paid the additional fee which would have been payable had the appeal comprised the part of the decision so objected to.

Multifarious suits.

14. Where a suit embraces two or more distinct subjects, the plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the fees to which the plaints or memoranda of appeal in suits embracing separately each of such subjects would be liable under this Regulation.

Nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to affect the power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 45, paragraph 2.

Written examinations of complainants.

15. When the first or only examination of a person who complains of the offence of wrongful confinement, or of wrongful restraint, or of any offence other than an offence for which police-officers may arrest without a warrant, and who has not already presented a petition on which a fee has been levied under this Regulation, is reduced to writing under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the complainant shall pay a fee of eight annas, unless the Court thinks fit to remit such payment.

Section 16.

Exemption of certain documents.

16. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall render the following documents chargeable with any fee:—

i. Power-of-attorney to institute or defend a suit when executed by an officer or soldier in His Highness the Maharaja's Military Forces not in civil employment.

ii. Written statements called for by the Court after the first hearing of a suit.

iii. Probate of a will and letters of administration, where the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate or letters shall be granted does not exceed one thousand rupees.

iv. Application or petition to a Deputy Commissioner or other officer making a settlement of land-revenue, or to the Government, relating to matters connected with the assessment of land or the ascertainment of rights thereto or interests therein, if presented previous to the final confirmation of such settlement.

v. Application relating to a supply for irrigation of water belonging to Government.

vi. Application for leave to extend cultivation, or to relinquish land, when presented to an officer of land-revenue by a person holding, under direct engagement with Government, land of which the revenue is settled, but not permanently.

vii. Application for service of notice of relinquishment of land or of enhancement of rent.

viii. Written authority to an agent to distrain.

ix. First application (other than a petition containing a criminal charge or information) for the summons of a witness or other person to attend either to give evidence or to produce a document, or in respect of the production or filing of an exhibit not being an affidavit made for the immediate purpose of being produced in Court.

x. Bail-bonds in criminal cases, recognizances to prosecute or give evidence, and recognizances for personal appearance or otherwise.

xi. Petition, application, charge or information respecting any offence, when presented, made or laid to or before a Police-officer, or to or before the Heads of the Village Police.

xii. Petition by a prisoner, or other person in duress or under restraint of any Court or its officers.

xiii. Complaint of a public servant (as defined in the Indian Penal Code), a municipal officer, or an officer or servant of a Railway Company.

xiv. Application for permission to cut timber in Government forests, or otherwise relating to such forests.

xv. Application for the payment of money due by Government to the applicant.

xvi. Petition of appeal against any municipal tax.

xvii. Applications for compensation under any law for the time being in force relating to the acquisition of property for public purposes.

xviii. Petitions under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, Sections 45 and 48.

CHAPTER III.

PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Relief where too high a court-fee has been paid.

17. Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a court-fee thereon, if, within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained, such person produces the probate or letters to the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority,

and delivers to such Authority a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Authority is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Authority may—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters if such stamp has not been already cancelled;

(*b*) substitute another stamp for denoting the court-fee which should have been paid thereon; and

(*c*) make an allowance for the difference between them as in the case of spoiled stamps, or repay the same in money, at his discretion.

Relief where debts due from a deceased person have been paid out of his estate.

18. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of such Authority that an executor or administrator has paid debts due from the deceased to such an amount as, being deducted out of the amount or value of the estate, reduces the same to a sum which, if

it had been the whole gross amount or value of the estate, would have occasioned a less court-fee to be paid on the probate or letters of administration granted in respect of such estate than has been actually paid thereon under this Regulation,

such Authority may return the difference, provided the same be claimed within three years after the date of such probate or letters.

But when, by reason of any legal proceeding, the debts due from the deceased have not been ascertained and paid, or his effects have not been recovered and made available, and in consequence thereof the executor or administrator is prevented from claiming the return of such difference within the said term of three years, the said Authority may allow such further time for making the claim as may appear to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Relief in case of several grants.

19. Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, and the full fee chargeable under this Regulation has been or is paid thereon, no fee shall be chargeable under the same Regulation when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate.

Whenever such a grant has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under this Regulation shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates.

Probates declared valid as to trust-property though not covered by court-fee.

20. The probate of the will or the letters of administration of the effects of any person deceased heretofore or hereafter granted shall be deemed valid and available by his executors or administrators for recovering, transferring or assigning any moveable or immoveable property whereof or whereto the deceased was possessed or entitled, either wholly or partially as a trustee notwithstanding the amount or value of such property is not included in the amount or value of the estate in respect of which a court-fee was paid on such probate or letters of administration.

Provision for case where too low a court-fee has been paid on probates, etc.

21. Where any person on applying for probate or letters of administration has estimated the estate of the deceased to be of less value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has in consequence paid too low a court-fee thereon, the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may, on the value of the estate of the deceased being verified by affidavit or affirmation, cause the probate or letters of administration to be duly stamped on payment of the full court-fee which ought to have been originally paid

thereon in respect of such value and of the further penalty, if the probate or letters is or are produced within one year from the date of the grant, of five times, or, if it or they is or are produced after one year from such date, of twenty times, such proper court-fee, without any deduction of the court-fee originally paid on such probate or letters:

Provided that, if the application be made within six months after the ascertainment of the true value of the estate and the discovery that too low a court-fee was at first paid on the probate or letters, and if the said Authority is satisfied that such fee was paid in consequence of a mistake or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, and without any intention of fraud or to delay the payment of the proper court-fee, the said Authority may remit the said penalty, and cause the probate or letters to be duly stamped on payment only of the sum wanting to make up the fee which should have been at first paid thereon.

Administrator to give proper security before letters stamped under section 21.

22. In case of letters of administration on which too low a court-fee has been paid at first, the said Authority shall not cause the same to be duly stamped in manner aforesaid until the administrator has given such security to the Court by which the letters of administration have been granted as ought by law to have been given on the granting thereof in case the full value of the estate of the deceased had been then ascertained.

Executors, etc., not paying full court-fee on probates, etc., within six months after discovery of underpayment.

23. Where too low a court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake, or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, if any executor or administrator acting under such probate or letters does not, within six months after the discovery of the mistake or of any effects not known at the time to have belonged to the deceased, apply to the said Authority and pay what is wanting to make up the court-fee which ought to have been paid at first on such probate or letters, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees and also a further sum at the rate of ten rupees per cent. on the amount of the sum wanting to make up the proper court-fee.

Notice of applications for probate or letters of administration to be given to Revenue-authorities, and procedure thereon.

24. (1) Where an application for probate or letters of administration is made to any Court other than the Chief Court, the Court shall cause notice of the application to be given to the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) Where such an application as aforesaid is made to the Chief Court, the Chief Court shall cause notice of the application to be given to the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner within the local limits of whose revenue-jurisdiction the property of the deceased or any part thereof is, may at any time inspect or cause to be inspected, and take or cause to be taken, copies of the record of any case in which application for probate or letters of administration has been made; and if, on such inspection or otherwise, he is of opinion that the petitioner has under-estimated the value of the property of the deceased, the Deputy Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, require the attendance of the petitioner (either in person or by agent) and take evidence and inquire into the matter in such manner as he may think fit, and, if he is still of opinion that the value of the property has been under-estimated, may require the petitioner to amend the valuation.

(4) If the petitioner does not amend the valuation to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may move the Court before which the application for probate or letters of administration was made, to hold an inquiry into the true value of the property:

Provided that no such motion shall be made after the expiration of six months from the date of the exhibition of the inventory required by section 277 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865.

(5) The Court, when so moved as aforesaid, shall hold, or cause to be held, an inquiry accordingly, and shall record a finding as to the true value, as near as may be, at which the property of the deceased should have been estimated. The Deputy Commissioner shall be deemed to be a party to the inquiry.

(6) For the purpose of any such inquiry, the Court or person authorized by the Court to hold the inquiry may examine the petitioner for probate or letters of administration on oath (whether in person or by commission), and may take such further evidence as may be produced to prove the true value of the property. The person authorized as aforesaid to hold the inquiry shall return to the Court the evidence taken by him and report the result of the inquiry, and such report and the evidence so taken shall be evidence in the proceeding, and the Court may record a finding in accordance with the report, unless it is satisfied that it is erroneous.

(7) The finding of the Court recorded under sub-section (5) shall be final, but shall not bar the entertainment and disposal by the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority of any application under section 21.

(8) The Government may make rules for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3).

Payment of court-fees in respect of probates and letters of administration.

25. (1) No order entitling the petitioner to the grant of probate or letters of administration shall be made upon an application for such grant until the petitioner has filed in the Court a valuation of the property in the form set forth in the third schedule, and the Court is satisfied that the fee mentioned in No. 10 of the first schedule has been paid on such valuation.

(2) The grant of probate or letters of administration shall not be delayed by reason of any motion made by the Deputy Commissioner under section 24, sub-section (4).

Recovery of penalties, &c.

26. (1) Any excess fee found to be peyable on an inquiry held under section 24, sub-section (6), and any penalty or forfeiture under section 23 may, on the certificate of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, be recovered from the executor or administrator as if it were an arrear of land-revenue by any Deputy Commissioner in any part of Mysore.

(2) The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may remit the whole or any part of any such penalty or forfeiture as aforesaid, or any part of any penalty under section 21 or of any court-fee under section 21 in excess of the full court-fee which ought to have been paid.

Sections 3 and 36 not to apply to probates or letters of administration.

27. Nothing in section 3 or section 36 shall apply to probate or letters of administration.

Sections 17 to 27 applied to certificates under the Rules relating to Minors.

28. The provisions of sections 17 to 27 (both inclusive) shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to certificates granted under the Rules relative to the custody and guardianship of minors, etc., published under the Notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department, Judicial, No. 75 J., dated the 25th April 1872, and to the holders of such certificates.

CHAPTER IV.—Process fees.

Rules as to costs of processes.

29. The Chief Court shall, as soon as may be, make rules as to the following matters:—

i. the fees chargeable for serving and executing processes issued by such Court in its appellate jurisdiction, and by the other Civil and Revenue Courts established within the local limits of such jurisdiction;

ii. the fees chargeable for serving and executing processes issued by the Criminal Courts established within such limits in the case of offences other than offences for which police officers may arrest without a warrant; and

iii. the remuneration of the peons and all other persons employed by leave of a Court in the service or execution of processes.

The Chief Court may from time to time alter and add to the rules so made.

Sanction and publication of rules.

All such rules, alterations and additions shall, after being sanctioned by the Government, be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Until such rules shall be so made and published, the fees now leviable for serving and executing processes shall continue to be levied, and shall be deemed to be fees leviable under this Regulation.

Tables of process-fees.

30. A table in the English and Kanarese languages, showing the fees chargeable for such service and execution, shall be exposed to view in a conspicuous part of each Court.

Number of peons in District and subordinate Courts.

31. Subject to rules to be made by the Chief Court and approved by the Government,

every District Judge and every Magistrate of a District shall fix, and may from time to time alter, the number of peons necessary to be employed for the service and execution of processes issued out of his Court and each of the Courts subordinate thereto,

Number of peons in Small Cause Courts.

and for the purposes of this section, every Court of Small Causes shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Court of the District Judge.

Number of peons in Revenue Courts.

32. Subject to rules to be framed by the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority and approved by the Government, every officer performing the functions of a Deputy Commissioner of a District shall fix, and may from time to time alter, the number of peons necessary to be employed for the service and execution of processes issued out of his Court or the Courts subordinate to him.

CHAPTER V.—OF THE MODE OF LEVYING FEES.

Collection of fees by stamps.

33. All fees chargeable under this Regulation shall be collected by stamps.

Stamps to be impressed or adhesive.

34. The stamps used to denote any fees chargeable under this Regulation shall be impressed or adhesive, or partly impressed and partly adhesive, as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, from time to time direct.

Rules for supply, number, renewal and keeping accounts of stamps.

35. The Government may, from time to time, make rules for regulating—

(*a*) the supply of stamps to be used under this Regulation,

(*b*) the number of stamps to be used for denoting any fee chargeable under this Regulation,

(*c*) the renewal of damaged or spoiled stamps, and

(*d*) the keeping accounts of all stamps used under this Regulation.

All such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Stamping documents inadvertently received.

36. No document which ought to bear a stamp under this Regulation shall be of any validity, unless and until it is properly stamped.

But, if any such document is through mistake or inadvertence received, filed or used in any Court or office without being properly stamped, the presiding Judge or the head of the office, as the case may be, or, in the case of the Chief Court, any Judge of such Court, may, if he thinks fit, order that such document be stamped as he may direct; and, on such document being stamped accordingly, the same and every proceeding relative thereto shall be as valid as if it had been properly stamped in the first instance.

Amended document.

37. Where any such document is amended in order merely to correct a mistake and to make it conform to the original intention of the parties, it shall not be necessary to impose a fresh stamp.

Cancellation of stamp.

38. No document requiring a stamp under this Regulation shall be filed or acted upon in any proceeding in any Court or office until the stamp has been cancelled.

Such officer as the Court or the head of the office may from time to time appoint shall, on receiving any such document, forthwith effect such cancellation by punching out the figure-head so as to leave the amount designated on the stamp untouched, and the part removed by punching shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed.

CHAPTER VI.—Miscellaneous.

Repayment of fees paid on applications to Criminal Courts.

39. i. Whenever an application or petition containing a complaint or charge of an offence, other than an offence for which police-officers may arrest without warrant, is presented to a Criminal Court, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee paid on such application or petition.

ii. In the case mentioned in section 15, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee, if any, paid by the latter for the examination.

iii. When the complainant has paid fees for serving processes in either of the cases mentioned in the first and second paragraphs of this section, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay such fees to the complainant.

iv. All fees ordered to be repaid under this section may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Court.

Admission in criminal cases of documents for which proper fee has not been paid.

40. Whenever the filing or exhibition in a Criminal Court of a document in respect of which the proper fee has not been paid is, in the opinion of the presiding Judge, necessary to prevent a failure of justice, nothing contained in section 3 shall be deemed to prohibit such filing or exhibition.

Sale of stamps.

41. (1) The Government may from time to time make Rules for regulating the sale of stamps to be used under this Regulation, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons.

(2) All such rules shall be published in the official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

(3) Any person appointed to sell stamps who disobeys any rule made under this section, and any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundered rupees, or with both.

Power to reduce or remit fees.

42. The Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, reduce or remit, in the whole or in any part of Mysore, all or any of the fees mentioned in the first and second schedules to this Regulation annexed, and may in like manner cancel or vary such order.

SCHEDULE I.—AD VALOREM FEES.

Number.		Proper Fee.
1. * Plaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Regulation), presented to any Civil or Revenue Court.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees.	Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees, For every five rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five rupees up to one hundred rupees.	Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees, For every ten rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees, up to one thousand rupees.	Twelve annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees, For every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees.	Five rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees, For every two hundred and fifty rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees.	Ten rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, For every five hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty thousand rupees.	Fifteen rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds twenty thousand rupees, For every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of twenty thousand rupees, up to thirty thousand rupees.	Twenty rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds thirty thousand rupees, For every two thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of thirty thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees.	Twenty rupees.

* To ascertain the proper fee leviable on the institution of a suit, see the table annexed to this schedule.

Schedlue I. *Ad valorem fees.—continued.*

Number.		Proper Fee.
1. * Plaint etc.— *(continued).*	When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees, For every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of fifty thousand rupees. Provided that the maximum fee leviable on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be three thousand rupees.	Twenty-five rupees.
2. Plaint in a suit for possession under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9.	.....	A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale.
3. Application for review of judgment, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	.....	The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
4. Application for review of judgment, if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	.....	One-half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.
5. Copy or translation of a judgment or order not being, or having the force of, a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court other than the Chief Court, or by the presiding officer of any Revenue Court or Office, or by any other Judicial or Executive Authority—	
	(*a*),—If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees.	Four annas.
	(*b*),—If such amoun tor value exceeds fifty rupees.	Eight annas.
	When such judgment or order is passed by the Chief Court.	One rupee.

* To ascertain the proper fee leviable on the institution of a suit, see the table annexed to this schedule.

Schedule I. *Ad valorem fees—continued.*

Number.		Proper Fee.
6. Copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court other than the Chief Court, or by any Revenue Court—	
	(*a*).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made is fifty or less than fifty rupees.	Eight annas.
	(*b*).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees.	One rupee.
	When such decree or order is made by the Chief Court.	Four rupees.
7. Copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(*a*).—When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas.	The amount of the duty chargeable on the original.
	(*b*).—In any other case.	Eight annas.
8. Copy of any revenue or judicial proceeding or order not otherwise provided for by this Regulation, or copy of any account, statement, report or the like, taken out of any Civil or Criminal or Revenue Court or Office.	For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words.	Eight annas.

Schedule I. *Ad valorem fees—continued.*

Number.		Proper Fee.
9. Certificate of administration granted under the Rules relative to the Custody and Guardianship of minors, idiots and other disqualified persons in Mysore, published under the Notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department, Judicial No. 75 J., dated the 25th April 1872	If the amount or value of the property in respect to which such certificate is granted does not exceed five hundred rupees.	Five rupees.
	If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees but not one thousand rupees.	Ten rupees.
	And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof in excess of one thousand rupees	Five rupees.
[a] 10. Probate of a will or letters of administration with or without will annexed.	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds one thousand rupees.	Two per centum on such amount or value: Provided that when, after the grant of a certificate under the Succession Certificate Regulation, 1901, or Act XXVII of 1860, in respect of any property included in an estate, a grant of probate or letters of administration is made in respect of the same estate, the fee payable in respect of the latter grant shall be reduced by the amount of the fee paid in respect of the former grant.
[a] 11. Certificate under the Succession Certificate Regulation, 1901.	In any case.	Two per centum on the amount or value of any debt or security specified in the certificate under section 8 of the Regulation, and three per centum on the amount or value of any debt or security to which the certificate is extended under section 10 of the Regulation.

[a] These articles were substituted for the original articles 10 and 11 by Regulation VII of 1901, s. 13.

Schedule I. *Ad valorem fees—contd.*

Number.		Proper Fee.
11. Certificate etc—*contd.*	In any case	.. NOTE.—(1) The amount of a debt is its amount, including interest, on the day on which the inclusion of the debt in the certificate is applied for, so far as such amount can be ascertained. (2) Whether or not any power with respect to a security specified in a certificate has been conferred under the Regulation, and, where such a power has been so conferred, whether the power is for the receiving of interest or dividends on, or for the negotiation or transfer of, the security, or for both purposes, the value of the security is its market-value on the day on which the inclusion of the security in the certificate is applied for, so far as such value can be ascertained.

Schedule I.

Table of rates of ad valorem fees leviable on the institution of suits.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
..	5	0 6 0
5	10	0 12 0
10	15	1 2 0
15	20	1 8 0
20	25	1 14 0
25	30	2 4 0
30	35	2 10 0
35	40	3 0 0
40	45	3 6 0
45	50	3 12 0
50	55	4 2 0
55	60	4 8 0
60	65	4 14 0
65	70	5 4 0
70	75	5 10 0
75	80	6 0 0
80	85	6 6 0
85	90	6 12 0
90	95	7 2 0
95	100	7 8 0
100	110	8 4 0
110	120	9 0 0
120	130	9 12 0
130	140	10 8 0
140	150	11 4 0
150	160	12 0 0
160	170	12 12 0
170	180	13 8 0
180	190	14 4 0
190	200	15 0 0
200	210	15 12 0
210	220	16 8 0
220	230	17 4 0
230	240	18 0 0
240	250	18 12 0
250	260	19 8 0
260	270	20 4 0
270	280	21 0 0
280	290	21 12 0
290	300	22 8 0
300	310	23 4 0
310	320	24 0 0
320	330	24 12 0
330	340	25 8 0
340	350	26 4 0

Schedule I. *Table of rates of ad valorem fees etc.,—continued.*

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds.	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
350	360	27 0 0
360	370	27 12 0
370	380	28 8 0
380	390	29 4 0
390	400	30 0 0
400	410	30 12 0
410	420	31 8 0
420	430	32 4 0
430	440	33 0 0
440	450	33 12 0
450	460	34 8 0
460	470	35 4 0
470	480	36 0 0
480	490	36 12 0
490	500	37 8 0
500	510	38 4 0
510	520	39 0 0
520	530	39 12 0
530	540	40 8 0
540	550	41 4 0
550	560	42 0 0
560	570	42 12 0
570	480	43 8 0
580	590	44 4 0
590	600	45 0 0
600	610	45 12 0
610	620	46 8 0
620	630	47 4 0
630	640	48 0 0
640	650	48 12 0
650	660	49 8 0
660	670	50 4 0
670	680	51 0 0
680	690	51 12 0
690	700	52 8 0
700	710	53 4 0
710	720	54 0 0
720	730	54 12 0
730	740	55 8 0
740	750	56 4 0
750	760	57 0 0
760	770	57 12 0
770	780	58 8 0
780	790	59 4 0
790	800	60 0 0
800	810	60 12 0
810	820	61 8 0
820	830	62 4 0
830	840	63 0 0

Schedule I. *Table of rates of ad valorem fees etc.,—continued.*

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds.	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
840	850	63 12 0
850	860	64 8 0
860	870	65 4 0
870	880	66 0 0
880	890	66 12 0
890	900	67 8 0
900	910	68 4 0
910	920	69 0 0
920	930	69 12 0
930	940	70 8 0
940	950	71 4 0
950	960	72 0 0
960	970	72 12 0
970	980	73 8 0
980	990	74 4 0
990	1,000	75 0 0
1,000	1,100	80 0 0
1,100	1,200	85 0 0
1,200	1,300	90 0 0
1,300	1,400	95 0 0
1,400	1,500	100 0 0
1,500	1,600	105 0 0
1,600	1,700	110 0 0
1,700	1,800	115 0 0
1,800	1,900	120 0 0
1,900	2,000	125 0 0
2,000	2,100	130 0 0
2,100	2,200	135 0 0
2,200	2,300	140 0 0
2,300	2,400	145 0 0
2,400	2,500	150 0 0
2,500	2,600	155 0 0
2,600	2,700	160 0 0
2,700	2,800	165 0 0
2,800	2,900	170 0 0
2,900	3,000	175 0 0
3,000	3,100	180 0 0
3,100	3,200	185 0 0
3,200	3,300	190 0 0
3,300	3,400	195 0 0
3,400	3,500	200 0 0
3,500	3,600	205 0 0
3,600	3,700	210 0 0
3,700	3,800	215 0 0
3,800	3,900	220 0 0
3,900	4,000	225 0 0
4,000	4,100	230 0 0
4,100	4,200	235 0 0

Schedule I. *Table of rates of ad valorem fees etc.,—continued.*

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds.	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
4,200	4,300	240 0 0
4,300	4,400	245 0 0
4,400	4,500	250 0 0
4,500	4,600	255 0 0
4,600	4,700	260 0 0
4,700	4,800	265 0 0
4,800	4,900	270 0 0
4,900	5,000	275 0 0
5,000	5,250	285 0 0
5,250	5,500	295 0 0
5,500	5,750	305 0 0
5,750	6,000	315 0 0
6,000	6,250	325 0 0
6,250	6,500	335 0 0
6,500	6,750	345 0 0
6,750	7,000	355 0 0
7,000	7,250	365 0 0
7,250	7,500	375 0 0
7,500	7,750	385 0 0
7,750	8,000	395 0 0
8,000	8,250	405 0 0
8,250	8,500	415 0 0
8,500	8,750	425 0 0
8,750	9,000	435 0 0
9,000	9,250	445 0 0
9,250	9,500	455 0 0
9,500	9,750	465 0 0
9,750	10,000	475 0 0
10,000	10,500	490 0 0
10,500	11,000	505 0 0
11,000	11,500	520 0 0
11,500	12,000	535 0 0
12,000	12,500	550 0 0
12,500	13,000	565 0 0
13,000	13,500	580 0 0
13,500	14,000	595 0 0
14,000	14,500	610 0 0
14,500	15,000	625 0 0
15,000	15,500	640 0 0
15,500	16,000	655 0 0
16,000	16,500	670 0 0
16,500	17,000	685 0 0
17,000	17,500	700 0 0
17,500	18,000	715 0 0
18,000	18,500	730 0 0
18,500	19,000	745 0 0
19,000	19,500	760 0 0
19,500	20,000	775 0 0

Schedule I. *Table of rates of ad valorem fees etc.,—continued.*

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds.	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
20,000	21,000	795	0	0
21,000	22,000	815	0	0
22,000	23,000	835	0	0
23,000	24,000	855	0	0
24,000	25,000	875	0	0
25,000	26,000	895	0	0
26,000	27,000	915	0	0
27,000	28,000	935	0	0
28,000	29,000	955	0	0
29,000	30,000	975	0	0
30,000	32,000	995	0	0
32,000	34,000	1,015	0	0
34,000	36,000	1,035	0	0
36,000	38,000	1,055	0	0
38,000	40,000	1,075	0	0
40,000	42,000	1,095	0	
42,000	44,000	1,115	0	0
44,000	46,000	1,135	0	0
46,000	48,000	1,155	0	0
48,000	50,000	1,175	0	0
50,000	55,000	1,200	0	0
55,000	60,000	1,225	0	0
60,000	65,000	1,250	0	0
65,000	70,000	1,275	0	0
70,000	75,000	1,300	0	0
75,000	80,000	1,325	0	0
80,000	85,000	1,350	0	0
85,000	90,000	1,375	0	0
90,000	95,000	1,400	0	0
95,000	1,00,000	1,425	0	0
1,00,000	1,05,000	1,450	0	0
1,05,000	1,10,000	1,475	0	0
1,10,000	1,15,000	1,500	0	0
1,15,000	1,20,000	1,525	0	0
1,20,000	1,25,000	1,550	0	0
1,25,000	1,30,000	1,575	0	0
1,30,000	1,35,000	1,600	0	0
1,35,000	1,40,000	1,625	0	0
1,40,000	1,45,000	1,650	0	0
1,45,000	1,50,000	1,675	0	0
1,50,000	1,55,000	1,700	0	0
1,55,000	1,60,000	1,725	0	0
1,60,000	1,65,000	1,750	0	0
1,65,000	1,70,000	1,775	0	0
1,70,000	1,75,000	1,800	0	0
1,75,000	1,80,000	1,825	0	0
1,80,000	1,85,000	1,850	0	0

Schedule I. *Table of rates of ad valorem fees etc.,—concluded.*

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
1,85,000	1,90,000	1,875	0	0
1,90,000	1,95,000	1,900	0	0
1,95,000	2,00,000	1,925	0	0
2,00,000	2,05,000	1,950	0	0
2,05,000	2,10,000	1 975	0	0
2,10,000	2,15,000	2'000	0	0
2,15,000	2,20,000	2'025	0	0
2,20,000	2,25,000	2'050	0	0
2,25,000	2,30,000	2'075	0	0
2,30,000	2,35,000	2'100	0	0
2,35,000	2,40,000	2'125	0	0
2,40,000	2,45,000	2'150	0	0
2,45,000	2,50,000	2'175	0	0
2,50,000	2,55,000	2'200	0	0
2,55,000	2,60,000	2'225	0	0
2,60,000	2,65,000	2'250	0	0
2,65,000	2,70,000	2'275	0	0
2,70,000	2,75,000	2'300	0	0
2,75,000	2,80,000	2'325	0	0
2,80,000	2,85,000	2'350	0	0
2,85,000	2,90,000	2'375	0	0
2,90,000	2,95,000	2'400	0	0
2,95,000	3,00,000	2'425	0	0
3,00,000	3,05,000	2'450	0	0
3,05,000	3,10,000	2'475	0	0
3,10,000	3,15,000	2'500	0	0
3,15,000	3,20,000	2'525	0	0
3,20,000	3,25,000	2'550	0	0
3,25,000	3,30,000	2'575	0	0
3,30,000	3,35,000	2'600	0	0
3,35,000	3,40,000	2'625	0	0
3,40,000	3,45,000	2'650	0	0
3,45,000	3,50,000	2'675	0	0
3,50,000	3,55,000	2'700	0	0
3,55,000	3 60,000	2'725	0	0
3,60,000	3,65,000	2'750	0	0
3,65,000	3,70,000	2'775	0	0
3,70,000	3,75,000	2,800	0	0
3,75,000	3,80,000	2'825	0	0
3,80,000	3,85,000	2,850	0	0
3,85,000	3,90,000	2,875	0	0
3,90,000	3,95,000	2,900	0	0
3,95,000	4,00,000	2,925	0	0
4,00,000	4,05,000	2,950	0	0
4,05,000	4,10,000	2,975	0	0
4,10,000	.....	3,000	0	0

SCHEDULE II.

FIXED FEES.

Number.		Proper Fee.
1. Application or petition.	(*a*).—When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department or to any Magistrate by any person having dealings with the Government, and when the subject-matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings;	...
	or when presented to any officer of Land-revenue by any person holding temporarily-settled land under direct engagement with Government, and when the subject-matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to such engagement;	
	or when presented to any Municipal Commissioner under any law for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement;	One anna.
	or when presented to any Civil Court other than a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or to any Court of Small Causes, or to a Deputy Commissioner or other officer of revenue in relation to any suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than fifty rupees;	
	or when presented to any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to any Board or executive officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order passed by such Court, Board or officer, or of any other document on record in such Court or office.	

Schedule II.—*Fixed Fees.—continued.*

Number.		Proper Fee.
1. Application or petition—*concluded.*	(b).—When containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which police-officers may, under the Criminal Procedure Code, arrest without warrant, and presented to any Criminal Court; or when presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to a Deputy Commissioner, or any Revenue-officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Deputy Commissioner or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity, and not otherwise provided for by this Regulation; or to deposit in Court revenue or rent; or for determination by a Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by landlord to his tenant.	Eight annas.
	(c).—When presented to the Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority.	One rupee.
	(d).—When presented to the Chief Court.	Two rupees.
2. Application for leave to sue as a pauper.	... ...	Eight annas.
3. Application for leave to appeal as a pauper.	(*a*).—When presented to a District Court.	One rupee.
	(*b*).—When presented to the Chief Court.	Two rupees.
4. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to establish or disprove a right of occupancy.		Eight annas.

Schedule II—*Fixed Fees.—continued.*

Number.		Proper Fees.
5. Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation given in pursuance of an order made by a Court or Magistrate under any section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or the Code of Civil Procedure.	.....	Eight annas.
6. Mukhtarnama or Wakalatnama.	When presented for the conduct of any one case—	
	(*a*)—to any Civil or Criminal Court other than the Chief Court, or to any Revenue Court, or to any Deputy Commissioner or Magistrate, or other Executive Officer, other than the Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority.	Eight annas.
	(*b*)—to the Chief Court, or Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority.	Two rupees.
7. Memorandum of appeal when the appeal is not from an order rejecting a plaint or from a decree or an order having the force of a decree, and is presented—	(*a*)—to any Civil Court, other than the Chief Court, or to any Revenue Court or Executive Officer other than the Chief Court or Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority.	Eight annas.
	(*b*)—to the Chief Court or Chief Controlling Executive or Revenue Authority.	Two rupees.
8. Caveat. 9. Petition in a suit under the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866 10. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession of a wife.	.....	Five rupees.

Schedule II. *Fixed Fees.—continued.*

Number.		Proper Fee.
11. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in each of the following suits :—		
i. to alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any Civil or Revenue Court;		
ii. to alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates;		
iii. to obtain a declaratory decree where no consequential relief is prayed;	.....	Ten rupees.
iv. to set aside an award;		
v. to set aside an adoption;		
vi. every other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by this Regulation.		
12. Application under section 523 of the Code of Civil Procedure.		
13. Agreement under section 527 of the same Code.		

SCHEDULE III.

FORM OF VALUATION (TO BE USED WITH SUCH MODIFICATIONS, IF ANY, AS MAY BE NECESSARY).

(*See section 25.*)

IN THE COURT OF

Re Probate of the Will of , (*or Administration of the property and credits of*) *deceased*.

I { solemnly affirm / make oath }

and say that I am the executor (or one of the executors or one of the next of kin) of deceased, and that I have truly set forth in Annexure A to this affidavit all the property and credits of which the abovenamed deceased died possessed or was entitled to at the time of his death, and which have come, or are likely to come, to my hands.

2. I further say that I have also truly set forth in Annexure B all the items I am by law allowed to deduct.

3. I further say that the said assets, exclusive only of such last-mentioned items, but inclusive of all rents, interest, dividends and increased values since the date of the death of the said deceased, are under the value of

ANNEXURE A.

VALUATION OF THE MOVEABLE AND IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY OF DECEASED.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cash in the house and at the banks, household goods, wearing-apparel, books, plate, jewels etc.			
(*State estimated value according to best of Executor's or Administrator's belief.*)			
Property in Government securities transferable at the Public Debt Office.			
(*State description and value at the price of the day; also the interest separately, calculating it to the time of making the application.*)			
Immoveable property, consisting of			
(*State description, giving, in the case of houses, the assessed value, if any, and the number of years' assessment the market-value is estimated at, and, in the case of land, the area, the market-value and all rents that have accrued.*)			
Leasehold Property.			
(*If the deceased held any leases for years determinable, state the number of years' purchase the profit rents are estimated to be worth and the value of such, inserting separately arrears due at the date of death and all rents received or due since that date to the time of making the application.*)			

Schedule III. *Form of valuation—concld.*

Annexure A.—concld.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Property in public companies.			
(*State the particulars and the value calculated at the price of of the day; also the interest separately, calculating it to the time of making the application.*)			
Policy of insurance upon life, money out an mortgage and other securities, such as bonds, mortgages, bills, notes and other securities for money.			
(*State the amount of the whole; also the interest separately' calculating it to the time of makin, the application.*)			
Book debts.			
(*Other than bad*)			
Stock in trade.			
(*State the estimated value, if any*)			
Other property not comprised under the foregoing heads.			
(*State the estimated value, if any*)			
TOTAL ...			
Deduct amount shown in Annexure B not subject to duty.			
NET TOTAL ...			

ANNEXURE B.

SCHEDULE OF DEBTS, ETC.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount of debts due and owing from the deceased, payable by law out of the estate.			
Amount of funeral expenses.			
Amount of mortgage incumbrances.			
Property held in trust not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest.			
Other property not subject to duty.			
TOTAL ...			

SCHEDULE IV. ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 2.*)

Year.	No.	Short Title or Subject.	Extent of Repeal.
1870 ...	VII	The Court Fees Act, 1870, as applied to Mysore by Notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department, Judicial, No. 94, dated the 17th June 1870.	The whole.
1872 ...	XV	The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as applied to Mysore by Notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department, Judicial, No. 176-J., dated the 31st December 1875.	So much of section 2, as relates to the Court Fees Act, 1870.